United Nations

S/2006/683

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 August 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 21 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter to you dated 21 August 2006 from Omer Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan, regarding the situation in Darfur (see annex).

I would greatly appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Omer Bashir **Manis**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-47629 (E) 230806

S/2006/683

Annex to the letter dated 21 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

will effectively resolve the matter. However, in our view, the movements that reject the Agreement regard the entry of the United Nations forces into Darfur as an infringement or even a negation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. This emboldens them to step up their subversive activities with a view to, in effect, frustrating the Agreement. Moreover, the militias would be suspicious of the role of the United Nations forces and would be decisively against acceding to the Government's plan to disarm them.

The effect of a transfer to the United Nations forces at this stage, when a start is being made on the practical implementation of the plans and programmes for peace in Darfur, will be to further confuse matters and to create a very disorderly situation, leading without a doubt to acts of violence and unmanageable confrontations among all parties in Darfur, including the United Nations forces.

I would not wish you to think that the position of the Government of the Sudan is one of rejection of the role of the United Nations in the matter of Darfur, however, that is, in fact, undeniably the position of the people and of the legislative and executive institutions of Darfur concerning the transfer.

Accordingly, we request the Security Council to be patient and not to be in a hurry to adopt a new resolution on the matter, and to allow the Government of the Sudan sufficient time to resolve the situation in Darfur and to concentrate on implementing the Peace Agreement under the plan that I transmitted to the Secretary-General and to provide support to the forces of the African Union in accordance with the undertakings made in that connection, as well as to continue to support the humanitarian assistance in which the Government of the Sudan is playing a leading role. We wish for continuation of the dialogue and consultation between us, as well as with the African Union, pertaining to the objective of reaching a common view so that the desired objective of strengthening peace in Darfur may be attained.

(*Signed*) Omer Hassan Ahmad **Al-Bashir**
President of the Republic of the Sudan

United Nations A/60/985 S/2006/684

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 August 2006
English
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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 21 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon which took place between 14 and 19 August 2006. Also attached is a list of the dead and injured and significant material damage sustained (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-47697 (E) 290806 310806

Annex to the identical letters dated 21 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

List of Israeli violations from 18 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 19 August 2006

18 August 2006

Air violations

- At 0745 hours, three enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, two of them over Aalma al-Chaab and one over the Shab'a farms. All three aircraft circled over areas of the South. The first left at 1022 hours over Aalma al-Chaab, the second at 1110 hours over Al-Naqoura and the third at 1125 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0930 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms and circled between Dahr al-Baidar and Beirut, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1112 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 1125 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab, circled over areas of the South and left Lebanese airspace at 1435 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 1258 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over areas of the South, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1454 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 1435 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over areas of the South, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1910 hours over Rmaich.
- At 1910 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over areas of the South, leaving Lebanese airspace at 2200 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- Between 2100 hours and 2130 hours, a warplane, a helicopter, and a reconnaissance aircraft of the Israeli enemy violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Byblos, flying at a low altitude towards the Bekaa over Boudai, Al-Saaide, Hadath, Baalbek, Taraya and Chmistar and were met with land-based anti-aircraft fire. According to reports, the aircraft dropped suspicious substances between Aayoun al-Simane and Nab' al-Mawrij.
- At 2200 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Byblos, circled over Baalbek and left Lebanese airspace on 19 August 2006 at 0130 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 2247 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka, circled between Chekka, Byblos and Baalbek, and left Lebanese airspace on 19 August 2006 at 0030 hours over the sea off Tyre.

Land violations

- At 1400 hours, enemy Israeli forces kidnapped a person called Abdallah Malik who was taking down a tent in the town of Al-Qaouzah.

19 August 2006

Air violations

- At 0012 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut, circled over Baalbek and Rayak, and left at 0500 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 0019 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka, circled between Chekka and Byblos, and left at 1050 hours over the sea off Beirut.
- At 0200 hours, two Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab, circled between Bayyadah and Aalma al-Chaab and left at 0242 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0150 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka, circled between Chekka, Byblos, Rayak and Baalbek, and left at 0420 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 0345 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut, circled over Rayak, Baalbek and areas of the South, leaving at 0528 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0350 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over the area of Baalbek, and left at 0436 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0345 hours, in farmland at Al-Dhalil in the direction of the Boudai plain, a landing operation was observed and two vehicles of the Israeli enemy were seen moving. Elements of the resistance opened fire on them. At the same time, there was intensive overflying by Israeli warplanes and helicopters, met by ground-based anti-aircraft fire. The helicopters flew over at low altitude firing bursts of machine-gun fire and several missiles. They left at 0430 hours. The warplanes also attacked the Haouch Barda — Al-Saaide road, targeting a crossing point, making a large crater and cutting off the road.

List of Israeli violations from 17 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 18 August 2006

17 August 2006

Air violations

- At 1030 hours four enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circled over areas of the South, and left Lebanese airspace at 1135 hours, two of them over the Shab'a farms and two over Al-Naqoura.
- At 1030 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka and left Lebanese airspace at 1100 hours over the sea off Chekka.

- At 1030 hours, three enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over areas of the South.
- At 1145 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north as far as Baalbek and leaving Lebanese airspace at 1210 hours over the sea off Naqoura.
- At 1403 hours, four enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying east. They circled over the areas of Western Bekaa and the South and left Lebanese airspace at 1550 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 1745 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Bayyada, flying east and circling over areas of the South. It left Lebanese airspace at 2210 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 2000 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Aaitaroun, flying north as far as Al-Batroun and circling over the same area. They left Lebanese airspace at 2155 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 1405 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying north. It circled over areas of the South and Beirut and left Lebanese airspace at 0200 hours on 18 August 2006 over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 2200 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab, flying north. It circled over areas of the South and left Lebanese airspace at 0055 hours on 18 August 2006 over Al-Naqoura.
- Between 2340 hours and 0040 hours on 18 August 2006, an enemy Israeli helicopter overflew the areas of Marjaayoun, Iqlim al-Tuffah and Al-Zahrani at high altitude.

List of persons injured by cluster bomb explosions from 17 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 18 August 2006 (3 persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Marwa Ali Mar'i	Aaita al-Chaab		17 August 2006	
Sakana Ahmad Mar'i	Aaita al-Chaab		17 August 2006	
Hassan Hussain Tahini	Aaita al-Chaab		17 August 2006	

List of persons killed by Israeli attacks from 17 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 18 August 2006 (9 persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Hassan Sami Muslimani	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Ali Sami Muslimani	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Hassan Ahmad Aqil	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Abbas Ahmad Aqil	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Qasim Mahmoud Aqil	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Khadija Qasim Gha'im	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Maryam Qasim Aqil	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Hussein Ahmad Qar'ouni	The South		Killed earlier	
Maryam Bazi'	The South		Killed earlier	

List of persons injured by Israeli attacks from 17 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 18 August 2006 (30 persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Hassan Ali Badawi	Srifa			
Muhammad Issam Hassan	Tyre			
Muhammad Kamil Na'ma	Tyre			
Muhammad Hajij	Deir Antar			
Marwan Hussein Shahin	Al-Maachouk			
Na'im Sa'id Na'im	Sila			
Ibrahim Haidar Abdulhussein	Al-Mjadel			
Fatima Nayif Bazi	Al-Hamiri			
Hassan Daib Qashaqush	Aaitit			
Ibrahim Mahmoud Al-Haj	Qelia		Injured earlier. Presented for examination on the above date.	
Muhammad Hussein Attawi	Saddiqine			
Ahmad Hussein Attawi	Saddiqine			
Mirfat Hassan Dakhlullah	Qana			
Ali Farhat Farhat	Baraachit			

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Ali Musa Mahmoud	Markaba			
Abbas Ta'an Alawiyye	Aaitaroun			
Abdu Ali Murtadha	Aaitaroun			
Sakana Yussef Bazi	Bent Jbail			
Fadhl Ali Hashim	Bent Jbail			
Muhammad Hassan Saksaki	Ain Baal			
Jawad Muhammad Mahmoud	Deir Kifa			
Ali Hani Aqil	Chihine			
Ali Samih Al-Sayyid	Chihine			
Ahmad Hassan Awwadha	Chihine			
Abdulhussein Muhammad Rihal	Tair Harfa			
Muhammad Ali Isma'il	Deir Qanoun Raas			
Ali Ahmad Issa	Ramiye			
Muhammad Hussein Salama	Yanouh			
Layla Hassan Akhdhar	Al-Halloussiye			
Zakiyya Muhammad Hussein Yunis	Al-Halloussiye			

List of Israeli attacks from 16 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 17 August 2006

16 August 2006

Air violations

- At 0700 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre flying east, circling over areas of the South and leaving at 1515 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0700 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre flying east, circling over areas of the South and leaving at 1910 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 0800 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Tyre.
- At 0915 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Tebnine.

- At 1023 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka flying east, circling over the sea between Chekka and Byblos and leaving at 1215 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.

- At 1105 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at low altitude over the area of Marjaayoun.

- At 1130 hours, six Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Rmaich flying towards the Bekaa as far as Baalbek-Al-Hermel. They then headed north as far as Chekka and then turned south, leaving at 1200 hours over Al-Naqoura.

- At 1210 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms flying north as far as Chekka. They left at 1220 hours over the sea off Chekka in the direction of Turkey.

- At 1350 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying east and circling over areas of the South. It left Lebanese airspace at 1730 hours over the Shab'a farms.

- Two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Zahrani flying north as far as a point west of Al-Damour. They then headed east and circled over the East and the South, leaving at 1510 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

- At 1510 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Zahrani flying east and circling over areas of the South and Al-Chouf, leaving at 1525 hours over Rmaich.

- At 1510 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circling over areas of the South and leaving Lebanese airspace at 1945 hours over Al-Naqoura.

- At 1520 hours, four Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north and circling over areas of the South, leaving at 1600 hours over Aaitaroun.

- Two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north and circling over Beirut. They headed south and left Lebanese airspace at 1640 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.

- At 1647 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north as far as Al-Chouf. They circled over the areas of Al-Chouf and the South and left Lebanese airspace at 1700 hours over Kfar Lila.

- At 1850 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre flying east. It circled over areas of the South and left Lebanese airspace at 2300 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

- At 2000 hours, two Israeli aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north as far as Al-Batroun. They circled between the North and the Western Bekaa and left Lebanese airspace at 2035 hours over Rmaich.

- At 2105 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Damour, flying south. They circled areas of the South and then headed

north as far as Al-Batroun and then headed south. They left Lebanese airspace at 2150 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

- At 2247 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying towards Beirut. It circled over Khalde and Al-Damour, over the land and the sea, and then headed south, circling over areas of the South. It left Lebanese airspace on 17 August 2006 at 0700 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

List of persons killed by Israeli attacks from 16 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 17 August 2006 (one person)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Musa Al-Hajj Hussein	Al-Jibbain — Tair Harfa triangle		16 August 2006	Gunfire

List of persons wounded as a result of the explosion of cluster bombs (three persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Hussein Muhammad Tarmus	Talloussa		16 August 2006	
Ali Haraz	Majdel Selm		16 August 2006	
Muhammad Mulham	Maifadoun		16 August 2006	

Israeli violations from 14 August 2006 to 15 August 2006

14 August 2006 from 0800 hours onwards

Air violations

- Hostile aircraft continued to overfly all areas of Lebanon.
- At 0807 hours, the Israeli airforce attacked the town of Al-Taibe.
- At 0810 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the South.
- At 1430 hours, an Israeli type-MK reconnaissance aircraft fired a missile at the area of Al-Halloussiye.
- Between 1135 hours and 1600 hours, enemy Israeli warplanes intermittently overflew the South at medium altitude.
- At 2000 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft overflew the South at medium altitude.
- At 2135 hours, a helicopter flew over the sea off Tyre and Al-Zahrani from the west in the direction of the land.

Land violations

- Between 1230 hours and 1300 hours, enemy forces fired several bursts of machine-gun fire from their positions at Rouaisset al-Aalam and Al-Sadane (in the occupied Shab'a farms) in the direction of the outlying parts of Kfar Chouba and Al-Salamiyye.
- At 1430 hours, Israeli enemy forces strafed the area surrounding their position in Beit Yahoun with medium-weapons fire.
- At 2115 hours, the enemy Israeli forces detonated an unidentified object in the town of Rabb al-Talatine.

15 August 2006

Air violations

- Between 0635 hours and 1045 hours, 15 enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, as follows:
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over Beirut airport;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over Rayak;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over Bent Jbail;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over north-east Tyre;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over south-east Tyre;
  - Two warplanes over the sea off Tyre flying first towards Beirut and then towards the south;
  - A helicopter over the sea off Beirut;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over Aalma al-Chaab which circled over the South and left over Al-Naqoura;
  - Four warplanes over Aalma al-Chaab flew as far as Chekka, circled over Al-Arz, Chekka and Al-Hermel and left over the Shab'a farms.
- At 0900 hours, two enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab flying north. They then circled over areas of the South, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1530 hours, the first over Aalma al-Chaab and the second over Al-Naqoura.
- Between 1106 hours and 1505 hours, four warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms flying north as far as Chekaa and circling Iqlim Al-Kharoub, areas of the South, Chekaa, Al-Arz and Al-Hermel, departing over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 1107 hours, two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north as far as Chekaa, then circling over Chekaa, Al-Arz and Al-Hermel, and departing at 1155 hours over the sea off Chekaa.
- At 1330 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Rmaile, flying towards Iqlim Al-Kharoub. After circling over Iqlim Al-Kharoub, Al-Damour, Tyre and Al-Naame, they then headed south

and circled areas of the South and Iqlim Al-Kharoub, departing at 1505 hours over Al-Naqoura.

- At 1530 hours, two enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace: the first over the sea off Tyre, flying east and circling over areas of the South and departing at 2319 hours over Al-Naqoura; the second over the sea off Tyre, flying east and circling over Tyre and Beirut and departing at 2319 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

- At 1710 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekaa, flying east and circling between Byblos and Chekaa, departing at 1850 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.

- Between 2230 hours and 2355 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the areas of Tebnine, Iqlim al-Tuffah, Al-Zahrani and Jezzine.

- At 2040 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Marjaayoun, flying north. They circled over the South and Beirut and departed at 2200 hours over Alma al-Chaab.

- At 2320 hours, two enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying east. They circled over areas of the South as far as Tyre and departed at 0700 hours on 16 August 2006, the first over Rmaich and the second over Al-Naqoura.

Land violations

- At 0015 hours, the Israeli enemy fired several flare shells over Al-Naqoura and Ras Al-Naqoura and warplanes circled over the area and over the sea off Al-Naqoura.

- At 1330 hours, enemy Israeli forces, from the area surrounding their position between Haddata and Al-Tiri, fired several bursts of machine-gun fire at a car in Al-Tiri, killing four people of whom the names of the following are known: Salim Ibrahim Ayoub, Khaidhar Ibrahim Raghda and Haidar Ayoub Zaraqat. They also wounded a person whose identity is unknown.

- At 1440 hours, the area of Saff al-Hawa came under fire from the Israeli enemy.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
23 August 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 23 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to enclose herewith a facsimile message from Omer Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan, for your consideration (see annex).

I would greatly appreciate it if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Omer Bashir **Manis**
Charge d'affaires a.i.

06-47668 (E) 230806 230806

Annex to the letter dated 23 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Khartoum, 23 August 2006

I am in receipt of your letter dated yesterday, for which I am most grateful, in which you request the sending of a high-level representative of the Government of the Sudan to take part in the meeting to be held by the Security Council on the situation in Darfur. The Council's initiative for the holding a meeting on Darfur to which regional organizations are to be invited, as we have learned, is fully in accord with my appeal for an ongoing dialogue between the Government of the Sudan and the Security Council with a view to arriving at a common understanding regarding the most salutary means of promoting peace in Darfur, as stated in my letter addressed to you two days ago.

Following careful consideration of your letter, and given our strong desire that the meeting should achieve its desired objective, we feel that it would be fitting to postpone the meeting in order to provide more time to prepare for it carefully and properly, particularly in view of the fact that it is desirable for the meeting to include the participation of important regional organizations known for their concern, their perseverance and their assiduous efforts regarding the situation in Darfur.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Omer Hassan Ahmad **Al-Bashir**
President of the Republic

United Nations S/2006/686

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 August 2006

Original: English

Japan: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the situation in Timor-Leste, in particular its resolutions 1599 (2005) of 28 April 2005, 1677 (2006) of 12 May 2006, 1690 (2006) of 20 June 2006, and 1703 (2006) of 18 August 2006,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 8 August 2006 (S/2006/628),

Commending the people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste for their action to resolve their political conflicts and the creation of the new government, and *expressing* its concern over the still fragile security, political and humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste, in light of the threat of weapons unaccounted for and the significant number of internally displaced persons,

Taking note of the letter dated 4 August 2006 addressed to the Secretary-General from the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (S/2006/620), the letter dated 9 August 2006 addressed to the Secretary-General from the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (S/2006/651) and the letter dated 11 August 2006 addressed to the Secretary-General from the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (S/2006/668),

Reaffirming its full commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Timor-Leste, and to the promotion of long-lasting stability in Timor-Leste,

Expressing its appreciation and full support for the deployment of international security forces by the Governments of Portugal, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia in response to the requests of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, and their activities aiming to restore and maintain security in Timor-Leste,

Welcoming the establishment and initiation of the tasks of the Independent Special Commission of Inquiry for Timor-Leste in response to the request made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste in the letter dated 8 June 2006, and *looking forward* to its report by 7 October 2006,

Expressing its view that the presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for 2007, to be held for the first time since the country's independence, will be a significant step forward in the process of strengthening the fragile democracy of Timor-Leste,

06-47894 (E) 250806

Reaffirming the need for credible accountability for the serious human rights violations committed in East Timor in 1999, and *welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General on Justice and Reconciliation for Timor-Leste of 26 July 2006 (S/2006/580),

Further commending the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL), under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as well as the good offices and assessment work of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, and *expressing its appreciation* to those Member States which have provided support to UNOTIL,

Taking into account that, while the manifestations of the current crisis in Timor-Leste are political and institutional, poverty and its associated deprivations, including high urban unemployment, especially for youth, also contributed to the crisis,

Paying tribute to Timor-Leste's bilateral and multilateral partners for their invaluable assistance, particularly with regard to institutional capacity-building and social and economic development, *recognizing* that there has been a considerable degree of success in the development of many aspects of governance in Timor-Leste, and *expressing its view* that a transfer of responsibility for various areas of support from UNOTIL to the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other development partners should not be reversed,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security and 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel,

Welcoming the efforts by the United Nations to sensitize United Nations personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its established operations,

Noting the existence of challenges to the short- and long-term security and stability of an independent Timor-Leste, and determining that preserving the country's stability is necessary for the maintenance of peace and security in the region,

1. *Decides* to establish a follow-on mission in Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), for an initial period of six months, with the intention to renew for further periods, and *further decides* that UNMIT will consist of an appropriate civilian component, including up to 1,608 police personnel, and an initial component of up to 34 military liaison and staff officers;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the arrangements to be established between UNMIT and the international security forces, having consulted all stakeholders, including the Government of Timor-Leste and the contributors to international security forces, and present his views no later than 25 October 2006, and *affirms* that the Council shall consider possible adjustments in the mission structure, including nature and size of the military component, taking into account the above views of the Secretary-General;

3. *Decides* that UNMIT will be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who will direct the operations of UNMIT and coordinate all United Nations activities in Timor-Leste;

4. *Decides further* that UNMIT will have the following mandate:

(a) To support the Government and relevant institutions, with a view to consolidating stability, enhancing a culture of democratic governance, and facilitating political dialogue among Timorese stakeholders, in their efforts to bring about a process of national reconciliation and to foster social cohesion;

(b) To support Timor-Leste in all aspects of the 2007 presidential and parliamentary electoral process, including through technical and logistical support, electoral policy advice and verification or other means;

(c) To ensure, through the presence of United Nations police, the restoration and maintenance of public security in Timor-Leste through the provision of support to the Timorese national police (PNTL), as outlined in the Secretary-General's report, which includes interim law enforcement and public security until PNTL is reconstituted, and to assist with the further training, institutional development and strengthening of the PNTL as well as the Ministry of Interior, and also assist in the planning and preparing of electoral-related security arrangements to adequately prepare the national police for performing their roles and responsibilities during the conduct of the 2007 elections;

(d) To support the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, to liaise on security tasks and to establish a continuous presence in three border districts alongside armed United Nations police officers assigned to district police stations, through the impartial presence of United Nations military liaison officers;

(e) To assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste in conducting a comprehensive review of the future role and needs of the security sector, including the Falintil-Forças Armadas de Defesa Timor-Leste, the Ministry of Defence, the PNTL and the Ministry of Interior with a view to supporting the Government, through the provision of advisers and in cooperation and coordination with other partners, in strengthening institutional capacity-building, as appropriate;

(f) To assist, in cooperation and coordination with other partners, in further building the capacity of State and Government institutions in areas where specialized expertise is required, such as in the justice sector, and to promote a "compact" between Timor-Leste and the international community for coordinating Government, United Nations and other multilateral and bilateral contributors to priority programmes;

(g) To assist in further strengthening the national institutional and societal capacity and mechanisms for the monitoring, promoting and protecting of human rights and for promoting justice and reconciliation, including for women and children, and to observe and report on the human rights situation;

(h) To facilitate the provision of relief and recovery assistance and access to the Timorese people in need, with a particular focus on the segment of society in the most vulnerable situation, including internally displaced and women and children;

(i) To assist in the implementation of the relevant recommendations in the Secretary-General's report on Justice and Reconciliation, including to assist the Office of the Prosecutor-General of Timor-Leste, through the provision of a team of experienced investigative personnel, to resume investigative functions of the former Serious Crimes Unit, with a view to completing investigations into outstanding cases of serious human rights violations committed in the country in 1999;

(j) To cooperate and coordinate with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes as well as all relevant partners, including the international financial institutions and donors, in carrying out tasks mentioned above as relevant, with a view to making maximum use of existing and forthcoming bilateral and multilateral assistance to Timor-Leste in post-conflict peacebuilding and capacity-building, and to support the Government and relevant institutions, in cooperation and coordination with other partners, in designing poverty reduction and economic growth policies and strategies to achieve the development plan of Timor-Leste;

(k) To mainstream gender perspectives and those of children and youth throughout the Mission's policies, programmes and activities, and, working together with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, support the development of a national strategy to promote gender equality and empowerment of women;

(l) To provide objective and accurate information to the Timorese people, particularly regarding the forthcoming 2007 elections, while promoting an understanding of the work of UNMIT, and to assist in building local media capacity;

(m) To ensure, within its capability and areas of deployment, and in coordination with the international security forces, the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, and protect United Nations personnel, facilities, installations and equipment and humanitarian assets associated with the operation; and

(n) To monitor and review progress in (a) through (m) above;

5. *Calls upon* the international security forces to fully cooperate with and provide assistance to UNMIT for the implementation of the mandate mentioned above;

6. *Requests* that the Secretary-General and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste conclude a status-of-forces agreement within 30 days of adoption of this resolution, taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 60/123 on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, and *decides* that pending conclusion of such agreement, the agreement between the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and the United Nations Concerning the Status of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) dated 20 May 2002 shall apply provisionally, mutatis mutandis, in respect of UNMIT;

7. *Calls upon* all parties in Timor-Leste to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of UNMIT and international security forces, in particular in ensuring the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel as well as associated personnel throughout Timor-Leste;

8. *Encourages* the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and the Office of the President to create a mechanism to ensure high-level coordination on all matters related to the mandate of UNMIT;

9. *Further encourages* Timor-Leste to enact a set of electoral legislation which provides for the 2007 elections to be supervised, organized, administered and conducted in a free, fair and transparent manner, with due respect to the need to establish an independent mechanism, and reflects general consensus within Timor-Leste regarding the appropriate modalities for the 2007 electoral process;

10. *Urges* the development partners including the United Nations agencies and multilateral financial institutions to continue providing resources and assistance for the preparations for the 2007 elections and other projects towards sustainable and long-term development in Timor-Leste;

11. *Takes note* of the findings contained in the report of the Commission of Experts of 15 July 2005 (S/2005/458), *welcomes* the efforts so far by Indonesia and Timor-Leste in pursuance of truth and friendship, *encourages* the two Governments and the Commissioners to make every effort to strengthen the efficiency and credibility of the Commission of Truth and Friendship in order to ensure further conformity with human rights principles, with a view to ensuring credible accountability, and *welcomes* the proposal of the Secretary-General to create a programme of international assistance to Timor-Leste, consisting of a community restoration programme and a justice programme, including establishment of a solidarity fund by the United Nations to accept voluntary contributions from Member States for the purpose of funding those programmes;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely and regularly informed of developments on the ground, including in particular the state of preparations for the 2007 elections and of the implementation of the mandate of UNMIT, and to submit a report no later than 1 February 2007, with recommendations for any modifications such progress might allow to size, composition, mandate and duration of the UNMIT presence;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to achieve actual compliance in UNMIT with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including the development of strategies and appropriate mechanisms to prevent, identify and respond to all forms of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and the enhancement of training for personnel to prevent misconduct and ensure full compliance with the United Nations code of conduct, *requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action in accordance with the Secretary-General's Bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (ST/SGB/2003/13) and to keep the Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 24 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon from 22 August 2006 to 24 August 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-48013 (E) 280806 280806

Annex to the identical letters dated 24 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations and attacks against Lebanon from 0800 hours on 23 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 24 August 2006

Air violations

Five air violations by enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft and warplanes over various Lebanese areas were recorded involving a total of five reconnaissance aircraft and four warplanes.

Land violations

Enemy Israeli forces continued to be positioned at a number of border locations inside Lebanese territory.

At 0755 hours, a number of explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands, the cause of which was not known.

At 0900 hours, enemy Israeli forces proceeded to position a roadblock in the Rabb al-Talatine — Aadaisse — Markaba triangle and subjected travellers to searches. They detained Husayn al-Husayn and Muhammad al-Husayn, proceeded to place bags over their heads, and led them in the direction of their position in Rabb al-Talatine.

At 1130 hours, a number of explosions were heard from inside occupied Shab'a farmlands, the cause of which was not known.

Between 1400 hours and 1445 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired a number of artillery shells from their positions in Shab'a farmlands that fell in the district of Shahal (on the outskirts of Shab'a).

As a result of the use by the Israeli enemy of cluster bombs against residential areas during their attacks on Lebanon, and after the return of displaced persons, explosions of many of these bombs have been recorded, which has led to the injury of one person during the period in question:

Fadl 'Ala' al-Din was slightly injured (he is in non-critical condition) in the town of Majdel Selm.

Subject: Israeli violations and attacks against Lebanon from 0800 hours on 22 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 23 August 2006

Air violations

Twelve air violations by enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft and warplanes over various Lebanese areas were recorded, involving a total of five reconnaissance aircraft, 12 warplanes, and a helicopter.

Land violations

Enemy Israeli forces continued to be positioned at a number of border locations inside Lebanese territory.

Between 0330 hours and 0400 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired a number of flares from their positions in the occupied Shab'a farmlands over the farmlands and over the outskirts of the town of Shab'a alongside the farmlands.

Between 2100 and 2210 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired a number of flares over the town of Shab'a and its outskirts.

An explosion was heard from inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands, the cause of which was not known.

At 0300 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired 20-mm mortar rounds that fell along the Blue Line next to Shab'a below the radar station. They also fired several bursts of medium-machine-gun fire from their position on Radar hill inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands in the direction of the area surrounding the position.

At 0435 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired a number of flares over the town of Zebqine.

Sea violations

As the ship *Michael* was attempting to depart from the port of Tripoli for Cyprus and was already 45 miles from the coast, the Israeli navy requested it by radio to return to the port of Tripoli. It is currently in the waiting area in the port of Tripoli.

Between 2115 and 2130 hours, an Israeli military launch was seen in the waters off the coast at Bayyak.

Between 2300 and 2350 hours, enemy Israeli military launches were seen in the waters off the coast of the towns of Insariye and Aadloun.

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 161

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Extension of the term of the permanent judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Identical letters dated 25 August 2006 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I would like to inform you of a request dated 24 August 2006 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda that directly relates to its ability to implement its Completion Strategy (see annex). The President has requested that Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa, a national of Uganda, be authorized to continue to serve in Case No. ICTR-98-42, the *Butare* trial, which is expected to continue into 2007.

Judge Bossa was elected by the General Assembly as an ad litem judge on 25 June 2003 for a term of four years, that is to say, until 24 June 2007. I subsequently appointed her to serve as an ad litem judge in the *Ndindabahizi* trial effective 28 August 2003 and then in the *Butare* trial effective 20 October 2003. The *Butare* trial is ongoing and is expected to continue into 2007.

However, article 12 ter, paragraph 2, of the statute of the International Tribunal provides that:

> During their term, ad litem judges will be appointed by the Secretary-General, upon request of the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, to serve in the Trial Chambers for one or more trials, for a cumulative period of up to, but not including, three years.

06-47966 (E) 250806

As Judge Bossa was appointed as an ad litem judge effective 28 August 2003 and has served at the International Tribunal on a full-time basis since that time, the cumulative period of service during which she is allowed to serve in trials as provided for under article 12 ter, paragraph 2, will come to an end very soon. The President also expects that the *Butare* trial will continue beyond 24 June 2007.

Consequently, the approval of the Security Council as the parent organ of the International Tribunal and the General Assembly as the organ that elects its judges is needed effective 28 August 2006 in order to allow Judge Bossa to continue to serve in the *Butare* trial until its completion.

I am sure that you will agree that it is highly desirable that every effort be made to ensure that the International Tribunal remains in the best position to meet the target dates in its Completion Strategy. Allowing Judge Bossa to continue to serve in the *Butare* case until its completion will definitely assist in achieving that objective.

I should therefore like to propose that the Security Council and the General Assembly authorize Judge Bossa to continue to serve as Judge in the *Butare* trial until its completion, notwithstanding the provisions of article 12 ter, paragraph 2, and the fact that by doing so she may be exceeding her elected term as an ad litem judge.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/289, should the cumulative period of service of ad litem judges amount to three years or more, this will not result in any change in their entitlements and benefits and, in particular, will not give rise to any additional entitlements or benefits other than those that already exist and which will, in such an eventuality, be extended pro rata by virtue of the extension of their service.

I should accordingly be most grateful if you would bring the present letter to the immediate attention of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council in order that they might take appropriate action on this matter as soon as possible.

(Signed) Kofi A. **Annan**

Annex

Letter dated 24 August 2006 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the Secretary-General

According to article 12 ter, paragraph 1 (e), of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, ad litem judges shall be elected for a term of four years. Their term of office expires on 24 June 2007. In my letter to you of 23 August 2006, I requested an extension until the end of 2008 of the term of the 18 ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal instead of proceeding to elections for four years. Reference was made to Security Council resolution 1684 (2006) which extended the term of office for 11 permanent judges of the International Criminal Tribunal until the end of 2008 and General Assembly decision 60/422 of 28 June 2006 which endorsed your recommendation to extend the term of these permanent judges. The reason for this was to ensure the continuity, stability and certainty necessary for the efficient and effective planning of trials and to enable the International Criminal Tribunal to meet the 2008 deadline set out in Council resolution 1503 (2003).

Article 12 ter, paragraph 2, provides that during their term, the ad litem judges will be appointed by the Secretary-General to serve in the Trial Chambers for a cumulative period of up to, but not including, three years. In my letter, I mentioned that there is a need to dispense with this three-year period. One main reason is that six judges are currently engaged in multi-accused trials which they have to complete. Otherwise, these cases would have to start de novo when these judges' three-year period ends. Secondly, it may be necessary to use serving ad litem judges in other trials, as they have acquired significant institutional knowledge.

In connection with the first reason, the need to extend the term of judges currently involved in multi-accused cases, my letter mentioned as an illustration the situation of Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda), who was appointed with effect from 28 August 2003. She is currently involved in the *Butare* trial, which will continue in 2007. This is a particularly complex trial, involving six accused. It would have extremely serious consequences for the Completion Strategy of the International Criminal Tribunal if this case had to start de novo. Furthermore, it is important to ensure the steady progress of this trial, in which the Chamber is currently hearing the evidence of the third of the six accused.

As Judge Bossa's three-year period expires on 28 August 2006, a solution must be found for her as soon as is practically possible. It is essential to ensure that the trial does not stop. I am therefore requesting that the Security Council extend, as an emergency measure, the term of Judge Bossa for the remainder of the *Butare* trial, pending its consideration of the more general request for extension of the terms of the 18 ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal.

It would be appreciated if you would transmit the present letter to the President of the Security Council for consideration and necessary action.

(*Signed*) Erik **Møse**
President

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 28 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing with regard to draft resolution A/60/L.60 and the letter dated 10 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations regarding the fires in the areas close to the line of contact in Nagorno Karabagh, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/60/975-S/2006/642).

The two documents are replete with incorrect and even fabricated information, thus misleading and misinforming the international community on matters related to the Nagorno Karabagh conflict and the situation in and around the area. However, the most appalling is the claim of the Azerbaijani Permanent Representative that there is no discussion of self-determination during negotiations, which he says are not ongoing. The Minsk Group Co-Chairs on the other hand have clearly described how the negotiations address the core issue of self-determination, and how these same negotiations have in fact registered forward movement on this and other difficult issues (see statements of the Co-Chairs attached to A/60/933-S/2006/500).

Azerbaijan resorts to presenting draft resolutions at the United Nations each time the negotiation process approaches a turning point, and it wishes to divert international attention from its unwillingness and non-readiness to take difficult political steps forward.

Azerbaijan tries to push forward a politically motivated resolution under the pretext of two issues of concern — resettlement and fires. Two years ago Azerbaijan put forth allegations on resettlement policies, which were invalidated by the OSCE fact-finding mission dispatched at the initiative of the Armenian side. This year, Azerbaijan is putting forth accusations of malign intent regarding fires, although those allegations had been disproved again by the findings in the eyewitness report of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office's Personal Representative. On both issues, Armenia has circulated the reports of the OSCE missions providing accurate information on the matters of concern (see A/59/742-S/2005/182 and A/60/961-

06-48337 (E) 300806

S/2006/588). There is nothing confidential — nor ambiguous — about these reports, and they are circulated as official OSCE documents.

After a decade of Armenia calling for regional cooperation as the best confidence-building measure, and after a decade of Azerbaijan totally rejecting this approach to the extent that it became official policy, Azerbaijan has come to the realization that regional cooperation can be useful and even necessary to combat common problems, such as putting out fires. We have always been and are prepared to cooperate on this and other issues, and such a cooperation requires primarily a display of political will from the parties rather than circulation of documents within various organizations.

Thus, submission of a draft resolution on the basis of totally distorted representation of the facts on the ground in and around the Nagorno Karabagh conflict, facts that have repeatedly been disproved by monitoring missions visiting the region, is an attempt to hamper the whole peace process within the OSCE Minsk Group by imposing paralysis. Armenia has stated previously that any such motion would leave no other option for Armenia but to withdraw from facilitation in the peace process, and Azerbaijan would be obliged to negotiate directly with the authorities of Nagorno Karabagh.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Armen **Martirosyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2006/690

Security Council

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28 August 2006

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Security Council from the Secretary-General dated 25 August 2006 (S/2006/688),

Decides that notwithstanding Article 12 ter of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and notwithstanding that Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa's elected term as an ad litem judge of the Tribunal will, in accordance with Article 12 ter of the Tribunal's Statute, end on 24 June 2007, she be authorized effective 28 August 2006 to continue to serve as a judge in the *Butare* case until its completion.

06-48165 (E) 290806

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 25 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to the letter from H.E. Ambassador Mr. Andreas D. Mavroyiannis, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations, dated 16 June 2006, addressed to you (A/60/894-S/2006/416), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 13 June to 18 August 2006.

On 13 June 2006, two CN-235, four Cougar and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 14 June 2006, one C-130, one CN-235 and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 15 June 2006, one C-130, one C-160, two CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 17 and 18 June 2006, one C-130, two C-160 and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 19 and 21 June 2006, one C-160 and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 25 June 2006, two C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

06-48519 (E) 010906

On 28 June 2006, one C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 30 June and 1 July 2006, one C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 3 July 2006, one C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 8 July 2006, two C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 10 July 2006, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 11 and 12 July 2006, one C-160 and one CN-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 13 July 2006, two C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times.

On 14 and 15 July 2006, one C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 17 July 2006, one C-130, one B-200 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 18 and 19 July 2006, one C-130, one CN-235, one NF-5, one C-160 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 20 July 2006, one CN-235, one NF-5 and one Bell Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 21 July 2006, one CN-235, one NF-5 and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 25 July 2006, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 8 August 2006, two Black Hawk UH60 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 9 August 2006, one C-130 and one Black Hawk/UH60 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 10 August 2006, one Black Hawk/UH60 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 11 August 2006, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 16 August 2006, one B-200 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 18 August 2006, two B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On behalf on my Government, I would like to strongly protest the aforementioned violations and hereby appeal for their immediate cessation. Turkey's policy of non-observance of rules and regulations governing international aviation continues to gravely jeopardize flight safety and perpetuate insecurity and apprehension on the island.

Furthermore, Turkey's persistent provocations, aimed at consolidating the de facto division of Cyprus and further strengthening the illegal secessionist entity in the occupied areas, seriously undermine all efforts towards reunification and reconciliation. At the same time, they indicate that Ankara's policy towards Cyprus remains one of aggression and disrespect for international law and principles.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas **Hadjichrysanthou**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/60/990–S/2006/692

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 23 August 2006 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On behalf of my Government, I have the honour to share with you a consolidated list containing the names of Israelis killed from 12 July 2006 to 14 August 2006 in Hizbullah terrorist attacks (see annex).

As you know, on 12 July 2006, Israel was attacked by Hizbullah terrorists on its northern border, when eight soldiers were killed and two more abducted. What followed was 34 days of continued rocket attacks on northern Israeli communities, launched by Hizbullah terrorists in southern Lebanon. The attacks killed 157 Israelis and injured thousands of others, caused considerable damage to civilian infrastructure, and inflicted psychological trauma on Israel's civilian population.

It should also be mentioned that the two abducted soldiers, Udi Goldwasser and Eldad Regev, have yet to be released by their terrorist captors.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daniel **Carmon**
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

06-48187 (E) 010906

Annex to the identical letters dated 23 August 2006 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli civilians killed (40)

Name	Age	Residence	Circumstances of killing
Monica Seidman (Lehrer)	40	Nahariya	Killed by Katyusha rockets fired by Hizbullah
Nitzo Rubin	33	Safed	Killed while on his way to visit his children
Omer Pesachov	7	Nahariya	Killed by a Katyusha rocket in Meron
Yehudit Itzkovitch	58	Moshav Meron	Killed by a Katyusha rocket in Meron
Shmuel Ben Shimon	41	Yokneam Illit	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at the Haifa train depot
Asael Damti	39	Kiryat Yam	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at the Haifa train depot
Nissim Elharar	43	Kiryat Ata	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at the Haifa train depot
David Feldman	28	Kiryat Yam	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at the Haifa train depot
Rafi Hazan	30	Haifa	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at the Haifa train depot
Dennis Lapidos	24	Kiryat Yam	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at the Haifa train depot
Reuven Levy	46	Kiryat Ata	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at the Haifa train depot
Shlomi Mansura	35	Nahariya	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at the Haifa train depot
Andrei Zelinksy	36	Nahariya	Killed by a rocket on his way to a bomb shelter
Rabia Abed Taluzi	3	Nazareth	Killed in a Katyusha rocket attack on Nazareth
Mahmoud Abed Taluzi	7	Nazareth	Killed in a Katyusha rocket attack on Nazareth
Shimon Glicklich	60	Haifa	Killed while driving his car in Haifa
Habib Isa Awad	48	Iblin	Killed while working in a carpentry shop in Kiryat Ata

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Doua Abbas	15	Maghar	Killed while watching TV when a rocket struck her home, located near the village mosque
David Mazen	75	Bat Galim, Haifa	Suffered a heart attack during a Katyusha strike, and collapsed and died while trying to reach a bomb shelter
David Martin Lelchook	52	Kibbutz Sa'ar	Killed by a Katyusha rocket while riding his bike in the kibbutz
Shimon Zribi	44	Acre	Killed by Katyusha rockets in Acre
Mazal Zribi	15	Acre	Killed by Katyusha rockets in Acre
Arieh Tamam	51	Acre	Killed by Katyusha rockets in Acre
Amos Tiran Tamam	31	Acre	Killed by Katyusha rockets in Acre
Shanati Shanati	18	Tarshiha	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Ma'alot-Tarshiha
Amir Naeem	18	Tarshiha	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Ma'alot-Tarshiha
Muhammed Fa'ur	17	Tarshiha	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Ma'alot-Tarshiha
Manal Azzam	27	Maghar	Killed in the Arab Druze village of Maghar in Galilee
Bahaa al-Din Kareim	35	Majdal Krum	Killed in the Israeli Arab town of Majdal Krum
Muhammed Mana	24	Majdal Krum	Killed in the Israeli Arab town of Majdal Krum
Frida Kellner	87	Kiryat Ata	Died of a heart attack while taking cover in a bomb shelter during rocket strikes on the Haifa suburbs
Fadiya Juma'a	58	al-Aramshe	Killed in the courtyard of their home in the Bedouin village of Arab al-Aramshe near the border between Israel and Lebanon
Samira Juma'a	30	al-Aramshe	Killed in the courtyard of their home in the Bedouin village of Arab al-Aramshe near the border between Israel and Lebanon
Sultana Juma'a	25	al-Aramshe	Killed in the courtyard of their home in the Bedouin village of Arab al-Aramshe near the border between Israel and Lebanon
Hana Hamam	62	Haifa	Killed when rockets struck seven residential locations in Haifa

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Labiba Mazawi	67	Haifa	Killed when rockets struck seven residential locations in Haifa
Roni Rubinsky	30	Kiryat Motzkin	Killed when rockets struck seven residential locations in Haifa
Dr. Tamara Lucca	84	Haifa	Died of a heart attack on hearing rockets fall near her home
Mariam Assadi	26	Dir el-Asad	Killed in a direct hit by a Katyusha rocket on their home in the Israeli Arab village of Dir el-Asad
Fathi Ahmed Assadi	5	Dir el-Asad	Killed in a direct hit by a Katyusha rocket on their home in the Israeli Arab village of Dir el-Asad

Israeli soldiers killed (117)

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Eyal Benin	22	Beersheba	Killed in IDF patrol jeeps
Shani Turgeman	24	Beit Shean	Killed in IDF patrol jeeps
Wassim Nazal	26	Yanuah	Killed in IDF patrol jeeps
Alexei Kushnirski	21	Nes Ziona	Tank crew hit a mine in Lebanon
Yaniv Bar-on	20	Maccabim	Tank crew hit a mine in Lebanon
Gadi Mosayev	20	Akko	Tank crew hit a mine in Lebanon
Shlomi Yirmiyahu	20	Rishon Lezion	Tank crew hit a mine in Lebanon
Nimrod Cohen	19	Mitzpe Shalem	Killed trying to retrieve tank crew
Tal Amgar	21	Ashdod	Killed by a Hizbullah missile attack on an Israeli naval vessel off the coast of Lebanon
Shai Atias	19	Rishon Lezion	Killed by a Hizbullah missile attack on an Israeli naval vessel off the coast of Lebanon
Dov Steinshuss	37	Karmiel	Killed by a Hizbullah missile attack on an Israeli naval vessel off the coast of Lebanon
Yaniv Hershkovitz	21	Haifa	Killed by a Hizbullah missile attack on an Israeli naval vessel off the coast of Lebanon
Yonatan Hadasi	21	Kibbutz Merhavia	Killed in exchanges of fire between IDF and Hizbullah in south Lebanon, near Moshav Avivim

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Yotam Gilboa	21	Kibbutz Maoz	Killed in exchanges of fire between IDF and Hizbullah in south Lebanon, near Moshav Avivim
Benjamin (Benji) Hillman	27	Maccabim Re'ut	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Maroun al-Ras, near Avivim
Refanael Muskal	21	Mazkeret Batya	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Maroun al-Ras, near Avivim
Liran Saadia	21	Kiryat Shmona	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Marour al-Ras, near Avivim
Yonatan (Sergei) Vlasyuk	21	Kibbutz Lahav	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Maroun al-Ras, near Avivim
Nadav Baeloha	21	Karmiel	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Maroun al-Ras, near Avivim
Ran Yehoshua Kochva	37	Beit Hanania	Killed when two air force combat helicopters collided close to Ramot Naftali, south of Kiryat Shmona
Lotan Slavin	21	Hatzeva	Killed when an anti-tank missile hit his Merkava tank
Kobi Smileg	20	Rehovot	Killed when another tank went over a powerful landmine
Zvi Luft	42	Kibbutz Hogla	Killed when their Apache helicopter crashed north of Safed while assisting ground troops in Lebanon
Tom Farkash	23	Caesarea	Killed when their Apache helicopter crashed north of Safed while assisting ground troops in Lebanon
Ro'i Klein	31	Eli	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Amihai Merhavia	24	Eli	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Alexander Shwartzman	24	Akko	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Shimon Adega	21	Kiryat Gat	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Edan Cohen	21	Jaffa	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Shimon Dahan	20	Ashdod	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Ohad Klausner	20	Bet Horon	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Assaf Namer	27	Kiryat Yam	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Yiftah Shreirer	21	Haifa	Killed by an anti-tank missile near Maroun al-Ras
Ilan Gabai	21	Kiryat Tivon	Killed in battles with Hizbullah in Aita a-Sha'ab in southern Lebanon
Yonatan Einhorn	22	Moshav Gizmo	Killed in battles with Hizbullah in Aita a-Sha'ab in southern Lebanon
Michael Levin	21	Jerusalem	Killed in battles with Hizbullah in Aita a-Sha'ab in southern Lebanon
Adi Cohen	18	Hadera	Killed in battles with Hizbullah in Aita a-Sha'ab in southern Lebanon
Itamar Zur	19	Be'er Tuvia	Killed by anti-tank fire in Taibeh
Andrei Brudner	18	Rishon Lezion	Killed by anti-tank fire in Taibeh
Alon Feintuch	19	Kiryat Haim	Killed by anti-tank fire in Taibeh
Yonatan Sharabi	19	Petah Tikva	Killed by anti-tank fire in Taibeh
Daniel Shiran	20	Haifa	Killed overnight by an anti-tank missile in the south Lebanese village of Markabeh
Omri Haim Almakayes-Yaakobovitch	20	Ramla	Killed overnight by an anti-tank missile in the south Lebanese village of Markabeh
Igor Rothstein	34	Moshav Poriah	A doctor who volunteered for reserve duty, was killed
Or Shahar	20	Kibbutz Yad Mordechai	Killed by a mortar shell near the village of Nabi al-Awadi in the eastern sector of south Lebanon
Kiril Kashdan	26	Haifa	Killed when an anti-tank missile hit a building in the south Lebanese village of Aita a-Sha'ab
Eliyahu Elkariaf	34	Moshav Granot	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Yosef Karkash	41	Afula	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Shmuel Halfon	41	Bat Yam	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Daniel Ben-David	38	Hav Ahituv	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
			preparing to enter Lebanon
Shlomo Bucharis	36	Moshav Sde Yitzhak	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Ziv Balali	28	Kfar Sava	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Marian Berkowitz	31	Ashdod	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Ro'i Yaish	27	Herzliya	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Yehuda Greenfeld	27	Maale Michmas	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Shaul Shai Michlowitz	21	Netanya	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Gregory Aharonov	34	Or Akiva	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Mordechai Abutbul	28	Shlomi	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Moshe (Malko) Ambao	22	Lod	Killed in fighting in Bint Jbeil
Yotam Lotan	33	Kibbutz Beit Hashita	Killed by an anti-tank missile that struck the tank's turret
Noam Meirson	23	23	Killed by an anti-tank missile that struck the tank's turret
Philip Mosko	21	Maale Adumim	Killed during exchanges of fire between IDF soldiers and Hizbullah in the village of Dibel, near Bint Jbeil
Gilad Balhasan	28	Karmiel	Killed in the south Lebanese village of Labouna before dawn
Yesamu Yalau	26	Or Yehuda	Killed in the south Lebanese village of Labouna before dawn

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Oren Lifschitz	21	Kibbutz Gazit	Killed in Bint Jbeil
Moran Cohen	21	Kibbutz Ashdot Yaakov	Killed in Bint Jbeil
Gilad Stukelman	26	Moshav Tamrat	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Yoni (Leon) Shmucher	30	Bet Nehemiah	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Igor Kovalik	26	Upper Nazareth	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Noam Goldman	27	Tel Aviv	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
David Shmidov	25	Jerusalem	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Nir Cohen	22	Maccabim	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Ben (Binyamin) Sela	24	Koranit	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Natan Yahav	36	Kiryat Ono	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Asher Reuven Novik	36	Kanaf	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Adi Salim	22	Beit Hashmonai	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Elad Dan	25	Kibbutz Eilot	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Gilad Zusman	26	Eli	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Idan Kobi	26	Eilat	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Naor Kalo	25	Kibbutz Maagan Michael	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Nimrod Segev	28	Ramat Gan	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Alon Samooha	35	Hod Hasharon	Killed when a missile struck his tank in the el-Khiam area in south Lebanon
Nimrod Hillel	32	Rosh Ha'ayin	Killed in Labouna

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Aharon Yehezkel	32	Kfar Yedidya	Killed in exchanges of fire with Hizbullah terrorists in the south Lebanese village of Rashef
Shai Bernstein	24	Beersheva	Killed in ground operations
Tzahi Krips	20	Kibbutz Hama'apil	Killed in ground operations
Itai Steinberger	21	Karmei Yosef	Killed in ground operations
Yosef Abitbol	19	Gan Ner	Killed in ground operations
Yonatan Ankonina	21	Netanya	Killed in ground operations
Yaniv Tamerson	21	Tzipori	Killed in ground operations
Ya'ar Ben Giat	19	Nahsholim	Killed in ground operations
Tomer Amar	19	Julis	Killed in ground operations
Amsa (Ami) Meshulami	20	Ofra	Killed in ground operations
Yohann Zerbib	22	Tel Aviv	Killed in ground operations
Benaya Rein	27	Karnei Shomron	Killed in ground operations
Adam Goren	21	Kibbutz Ma'abarot	Killed in ground operations
Alexander Bonimovitch	19	Netanya	Killed in ground operations
Oz Zemah	20	Maccabim-Reut	Killed in ground operations
Haran Lev	20	Kibbutz Ma'ayan Barukh	Killed in ground operations
Dan Breuer	19	Beit Hillel	Killed in ground operations
Yigal Nissan	19	Ma'ale Adumim	Killed in ground operations
Ido Grabovsky	20	Rosh Ha'ayin	Killed in ground operations
Uri Grossman	20	Mevaseret Zion	Killed in ground operations
Sami Ben-Naim	39	Rehovot	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Nissan Shalev	36	Kibbutz Evron	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Daniel Gomez	25	Nehalim	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Ron Mashiah	33	Gedera	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Keren Tendler	26	Rehovot	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Eliel Ben-Yehuda	24	Kfar Tavor	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Tzur Zarhi	27	Moshav Nahalal	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Guy Hasson	24	Moshav Na'ama	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Yaniv Shainbrum	24	Mei Ami	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
David Amar	24	Kiryat Shmona	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Amitai Yaron	23	Zichron Ya'akov	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Elad Shlomo Ram	31	Haifa	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Evgeny Timofeev	20	Rishon Lezion	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Peter Ochotzky	23	Lod	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon

United Nations S/2006/693

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 August 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 28 August 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 7 August 2006 (S/2006/624) informing the Security Council that I have reappointed four members of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as requested by the Council in its resolution 1698 (2006), and noting that a fifth expert would be proposed shortly.

In this connection, I should like to inform you that, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I have appointed the following arms expert for an initial period until 31 December 2006: David Huxford (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. **Annan**

06-48092 (E) 300806

United Nations A/61/294–S/2006/694

General Assembly
Security Council

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5 September 2006
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Original: Spanish

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Item 13 of the provisional agenda*
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 25 August 2006 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of El Salvador, Mr. Francisco Esteban Laínez Rivas (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the United Nations and inform the relevant bodies.

(*Signed*) César Edgardo **Martínez Flores**
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/61/150.

06-48767 (E) 080906 110906

Annex to the letter dated 25 August 2006 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of El Salvador has decided to transfer the Embassy of El Salvador in Israel to the city of Tel Aviv (see enclosure).

The decision to transfer our diplomatic mission was taken after a thorough evaluation and a series of consultations and was based on the sincere wish of the Government and people of El Salvador that this decision might contribute to achieving peace and stability in the Middle East. Furthermore, it is important to stress that this decision is pursuant to the various international resolutions on the status of the city of Jerusalem, in particular Security Council resolution 478 (1980).

I should be grateful if you would inform the relevant United Nations bodies, including the Security Council, about this decision and have this letter circulated as a document of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Francisco E. **Lainez**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Official statement of the Government of El Salvador

The Government of El Salvador, having assessed the current situation in the Middle East with Israel, and following the agreements reached in Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), whose mandate aims to promote security and greater stability and to establish a new phase of favourable expectations for the Middle East, states the following:

- Members of the international community must make their best efforts to implement the necessary measures agreed in the various United Nations resolutions, with a view to establishing the conditions for a just, lasting and sustainable peace in the region;
- The Government of El Salvador reaffirms its interest in contributing to the Middle East peace process in the framework of the United Nations system and reiterates its commitment to finding a negotiated political solution to the conflict;
- In view of the above, and taking into account the current situation in the Middle East, the Government of El Salvador has decided to transfer its diplomatic mission in the State of Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv;
- The Government of El Salvador will continue its active participation and support for initiatives that reject terrorism and violence as the means of resolving conflicts and that recognize and guarantee the right of the State of Israel to exist and live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders. The Government of El Salvador also reiterates its recognition of the right of a Palestinian State to exist;
- The United Nations, in keeping with its mandate to foster peace and understanding, should always ensure that due respect is accorded to the parties concerned and secure the agreement of all actors so as to bring about a lasting and sustainable peaceful coexistence between Arabs and Israelis.

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Security Council

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29 August 2006

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Second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1620 (2005), by which the Council established the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL), and requested me to keep it regularly informed of the implementation of the UNIOSIL mandate as set out in that resolution. The report covers major developments in Sierra Leone and the activities of UNIOSIL since my report of 28 April 2006 (S/2006/269).

II. Major developments

2. I visited Sierra Leone on 1 and 2 July, to witness the activities of UNIOSIL and the United Nations Country Team, and to consult with the Government on how best the United Nations system could continue to support its peace consolidation efforts. I met with President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, Vice President Solomon Berewa and other senior government officials, as well as personnel of UNIOSIL and the United Nations country team. In their assessment of the situation in the country, both the Government and the United Nations system expressed satisfaction with the status of progress in the peace consolidation process, particularly with regard to the finalization of the peace consolidation strategy referred to in my April report. They also confirmed gains made in the reform of the security sector, and reported on the Government's efforts to expedite governance reforms to consolidate the fragile democracy, as well as on the support being provided by the United Nations and other partners to improve the socio-economic situation in the country.

3. At the same time, the Government and UNIOSIL brought to my attention the many challenges still facing Sierra Leone. They stressed that youth unemployment remains the most immediate potential threat to the stability of the country, and that the slow pace of economic recovery hinders efforts to create employment opportunities. They also stressed the need to intensify anti-corruption efforts and to accelerate the reform of the judiciary. In addition, they underlined the importance of the national elections scheduled to take place in 2007, and the challenges that the elections pose for the limited capacity of the national security sector and the National Electoral Commission. In that regard, we agreed that there is a need for

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substantial technical, logistical and financial support from the international community to help to ensure the success and credibility of the elections.

4. During the initial meeting of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission on Sierra Leone held in New York on 19 July 2006, the Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone elaborated on the above challenges, stressing that the problem of youth unemployment was compounded by large numbers of ex-combatants and school dropouts who could be a source of threat to security. He also acknowledged that there is a persistent public perception of corruption within the government and state institutions. In addition, he identified Sierra Leone's weak infrastructure, including poor and inadequate road and electricity networks, as major constraints in the efforts to stimulate economic recovery, emphasizing that the slow release of pledged donor funds hampers the implementation of the Government's poverty reduction strategy. The Minister expressed his Government's readiness to work closely with the Peacebuilding Commission to address these challenges and to reinforce the gains made thus far in the peace consolidation process.

5. On 19 and 20 July, Sierra Leone's civil society groups held consultations in Freetown on peacebuilding challenges. The meeting identified the following possible areas of support by the Peacebuilding Commission: promoting human rights, democracy and freedom of the press, expanding access to justice, supporting security sector reform, mainstreaming gender, strengthening the capacity of public institutions, and implementing the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

6. On 21 June, President Kabbah's Office issued a statement expressing the Government's determination to address emerging negative trends in the country, some of which were mentioned in my April report. They include the corruption within the Sierra Leone police (SLP) and the lack of respect for rules and regulations shown by personnel in some government ministries, in particular the Ministry of Lands. The statement also expressed deep concern about increasing lawlessness and indiscipline across the spectrum of the political and civil society of Sierra Leone. It called on political parties and their respective members to respect the Constitution and the law, and strongly urged government officials to conduct themselves in a professional manner while carrying out their public duties.

7. In his address at the opening of the session of the Parliament on 23 June, President Kabbah reported on the progress Sierra Leone had made so far, including the Government's ability to sustain a stable security environment following the departure of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), and the strengthening of the democratic dispensation ushered into Sierra Leone with the successful conduct of the 2002 elections. In that regard, he stressed that the citizens of Sierra Leone were becoming increasingly familiar with democratic multi-party competition.

8. Another illustration of the strengthening of democracy highlighted by the President in his 23 June statement is the increase in the number of political parties in Sierra Leone to 28, the expansion of political discourse throughout the country, and the proliferation of local media outlets. Sierra Leone now has 49 daily newspapers and 39 radio stations, 32 of which are privately owned.

9. On 17 August, the President informed UNIOSIL of his Government's intention to initiate amendments to the Constitution, which will be included on the ballot for a

referendum during the 2007 elections. To that end, the Law Reform Commission of Sierra Leone has already started reviewing the 1991 Constitution, with a view to ensuring that it reflects the new political, social and economic reality in the country. In a statement issued on 24 August, the Government stressed that, notwithstanding the constitutional review, the existing Constitution will remain in force during and after the 2007 elections.

10. In the meantime, a controversial election conducted by the Government on 12 August to fill the vacancy in the paramount chieftaincy of the Biriwa-Limba Chiefdom in the Northern Province underscored the fragility of the political stability in Sierra Leone. The electoral process has divided the population of the chiefdom along ethnic lines. The Biriwa paramount chieftaincy fell vacant in 2002, following which six unsuccessful attempts were made to elect a new paramount chief. Ensuing disputes between the majority Limba ethnic group, which had traditionally held the chieftaincy, and the minority Mandingo ethnic group resulted in a prolonged period of heightened tension and violent protests that created security concerns in the area.

11. In August, the National Electoral Commission rejected the Government's request to conduct the election, citing insecurity in the chiefdom and procedural issues. Nonetheless, on 11 August, the Government issued a public notice confirming that the election would proceed and contending that the National Electoral Commission did not have the mandate to conduct the chiefdom election. The Ministry of Local Government proceeded to conduct the election, which was boycotted by the six Limba candidates. The seat was won by the sole running candidate, who belongs to the Mandingo ethnic group. The Limba's ethnic group is challenging the election and tensions continue to simmer in the area.

12. There are also worrisome signs of growing intolerance among various political party leaders and their supporters, which portend acrimonious and potentially violent campaigns in the period leading up to the 2007 elections. Some political parties and their supporters are reported to have declared certain areas "off-limits" to the opponents. Also, on 21 June, the Government issued a directive that political parties must obtain the permission of the police in order to hold political meetings. The directive has created concern among the political parties, who contend that it has the potential for abuse and could limit legitimate political activities.

13. The gender adviser in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations conducted a technical assessment mission in Sierra Leone in May and June, and developed recommendations aimed at increasing the participation of women in the political process. The recommendations include a proposal to allocate a quota for women in decision-making public positions, as well as intensified voter and civic education campaigns. UNIOSIL has submitted the recommendations to the National Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Registration Commission for consideration. Also, as an immediate first step, UNIOSIL has appointed a gender focal point to facilitate efforts aimed at integrating gender-sensitive approaches in the planning of support for the elections in 2007, pending the appointment of a full-time gender adviser.

14. Meanwhile, UNIOSIL continued to coordinate the support of the United Nations system for the Government's peace consolidation efforts. From 30 June to 1 July, an international workshop was held in Freetown to discuss ways of effectively implementing the peace consolidation strategy that was jointly prepared by the Government, UNIOSIL and the United Nations country team. Participants

agreed that projects undertaken under the strategy should focus, in particular on challenges related to youth unemployment, institutional capacity-building and the strengthening of the security sector.

15. From 12 to 19 May, a delegation from Burundi comprising senior Burundian government officials, as well as representatives of the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) and the United Nations country team in Burundi visited Sierra Leone to study the operations of UNIOSIL and the integration of the United Nations system in Sierra Leone, with a view to applying a similar model to the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in Burundi. During consultations with the Government of Sierra Leone, the delegation was informed of the close coordination between the Government and the United Nations agencies during the planning for the withdrawal of UNAMSIL and the preparation for the establishment of UNIOSIL, as well as the need for the national Government to take the lead in setting the priorities for the peace consolidation process. As Council members are already aware, the Government of Burundi has decided to request the establishment of a United Nations integrated office in Burundi similar to UNIOSIL.

III. Security situation

16. The security situation in Sierra Leone has remained stable, but still fragile. The transfer of the former President of Liberia, Charles Taylor, from the Special Court for Sierra Leone in Freetown to The Hague on 20 June, pursuant to resolution 1688 (2006), removed a major potential source of instability in the country. The security agencies of Sierra Leone played a key role and coordinated closely with UNIOSIL and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in the security arrangements at the Special Court for Sierra Leone during Mr. Taylor's detention in Freetown, as well as during his transfer to The Hague.

17. Currently, the most serious potential threats to the country's stability emanate from domestic challenges, including the need to improve the general standard of living of the population, stimulate economic progress, step up anti-corruption efforts, and address the issue of high unemployment, particularly of the youth.

18. The continuing border dispute between Sierra Leone and Guinea remains a source of serious concern, although the two Governments have resolved to seek a solution through negotiations. To that end, the technical committees of Guinea and Sierra Leone met in Conakry on 16 and 17 May, and agreed to refer all outstanding matters to the respective Governments for their consideration. As a follow-up to the Conakry meeting, the Minister of Territorial Affairs of Guinea held consultations with the Government of Sierra Leone on 25 August. I appeal to President Lansana Conte and President Kabbah to expedite the peaceful and mutually acceptable resolution of the matter.

IV. Security sector reform

A. The Sierra Leone police

19. The current strength of the Sierra Leone police stands at some 8,980 personnel, still short of the target strength of 9,500 set by the Government. A six-

month training course for a new group of police recruits is under way. During the reporting period, the Sierra Leone police developed a comprehensive strategic plan for 2006-2008, which is aimed at enhancing the level of professionalism within the force, with a particular emphasis on its middle management.

20. In collaboration with the United Kingdom-funded Justice Sector Development Programme, UNIOSIL has developed a training programme to assist the Sierra Leone police in implementing its strategic plan and also to enhance the capacity of the police force to provide security during the 2007 elections. In that regard, the UNIOSIL police section is concentrating on supporting the efforts to build the capacity of the Sierra Leone police to maintain public law and order. However, the lack of adequate equipment for the police remains a serious constraint. UNIOSIL has also assisted the Government to establish a multi-stakeholder consultation mechanism, under the chairmanship of the Inspector General of the Sierra Leone Police, to increase coordination with all concerned international partners.

21. Additionally, UNIOSIL continued to provide support to the Sierra Leone police in such key areas as human resource management, recruit training, the development of a crime statistics database, criminal investigation procedures, airport security, border control, and traffic management. Given the wide range of areas in which the national police require support and capacity-building, the small team of 20 UNIOSIL police advisers is overstretched. A large proportion of the police advisers are deployed in the Western/Freetown area owing to the prevalence of potential security threats. The remaining United Nations police personnel are deployed in other geographic locations in the country where their tasks include mentoring the national police on the investigation of crimes against women and children, establishment of an independent police complaints authority, and liaison with the judicial sector.

B. The Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces

22. The strength of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces currently stands at approximately 10,300 military personnel. The Ministry of Defence, with the support of the United Kingdom-led International Military Advisory and Training Team, is conducting a review of the overall structures of the armed forces to achieve cost effectiveness and sustainability, without compromising the capacity to carry out its constitutionally mandated tasks and responsibilities.

23. The international community has contributed significantly to strengthening the capacity of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces. The patrol boats donated by the United States and China have enhanced the capability of the maritime wing of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces. During the period under review, the maritime wing successfully intercepted some 22 illegal fishing boats in the territorial waters of Sierra Leone. Two of those vessels were engaged in smuggling and one vessel was engaged in piracy. The patrol boats are also currently deployed to rescue Sierra Leonean fishing boats that are in distress.

24. The UNIOSIL military liaison team continues to work closely with the International Military Advisory and Training Team and the United Kingdom Department for International Development in providing support for the ongoing security sector reforms. The assistance provided by the UNIOSIL military liaison team focuses primarily on planning guidance at all levels within the security sector

and information gathering to help the Government's decision-making process. UNIOSIL also facilitates liaison between the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces and UNMIL for the conduct of concurrent patrols of the eastern border with Liberia to prevent the illegal cross-border movement of persons and arms.

25. The conditions of service for armed forces personnel, including payment of salaries, rations and medical care, continued to improve during the reporting period. A remaining concern is the lack of adequate housing for soldiers, particularly in outlying areas of the country. That continues to have a serious negative impact on their morale. DFID is considering the extension of its Operation "Pebu" to construct more accommodation units for the armed forces. Also, the Government of India continued the construction of 400 prefabricated housing barracks for the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces. However, additional financial support is required from the international community to meet this critical need.

C. Office of National Security

26. The Office of National Security continues to enhance its role of coordinating Sierra Leonean security agencies and other government departments on security-related matters. The Office has been working on measures to improve the monitoring and reporting capacity of provincial and district security committees. During the reporting period, the Office played a key coordinating role in the preparation of national contingency plans to deter hostile acts against the Special Court for Sierra Leone while Mr. Taylor was detained at the Court, respond to a possible outbreak of avian influenza, and address a serious water shortage in Freetown.

27. The Office of National Security is also working to establish liaison with its counterpart in Liberia, the National Security Agency, in order to share information as well as experience on security sector reform. The UNIOSIL military liaison team and other international stakeholders continue to support the initiatives of the Office of National Security through a series of training programmes and the provision of logistical support, in addition to advice focused on enhancing its capacity for research and intelligence analysis.

Preparations for the 2007 elections

28. On 3 August, President Kabbah announced that presidential and parliamentary elections will be held in Sierra Leone on 28 July 2007. Meanwhile, the National Elections Commission has completed the delimitation of the 112 constituency boundaries in the country's 14 administrative districts. The proposed constituency boundaries will be submitted to Parliament for approval. The Commission has also developed a concept of operations and budget for the elections, with support from UNIOSIL and UNDP. Currently, the Commission is focusing on elaborating a detailed workplan with timelines based on the concept of operations. The preparations for voter registration remain one of the most urgent tasks to be implemented by the Commission.

29. In July, a United Nations-sponsored electoral legal consultant conducted a comprehensive review of the electoral legal framework of Sierra Leone, which resulted in several recommendations for revisions that need to be made in advance of the elections. The recommended electoral law reforms would bring the conduct of

the elections into conformity with international electoral and human rights standards. In particular, they are aimed at minimizing the potential for abuse, establishing a credible electoral dispute process, and guaranteeing the freedoms of association, speech and assembly. It is paramount that government authorities review the recommendations and introduce the proposed revisions to the law to Parliament for its approval as soon as possible.

30. With the announcement of the date of the elections, international electoral assistance will now focus on providing direct support for the conduct of the elections. In that regard, the National Elections Commission has accepted an international technical assistance package that will put in place a small but experienced team of international electoral experts, coordinated by the United Nations, to support the operational capacity of the Commission.

31. The Government of Sierra Leone is current on its financial disbursements to the National Electoral Commission. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Kingdom, Ireland and the European Commission have also agreed to increase the level of their financial support to the Commission, while the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has indicated its intention to provide additional support to the electoral process. Nonetheless, there is still a gap of $8 to $9 million in the electoral budget. I would like to appeal to Member States to provide the resources needed to close the gap to allow for the successful conduct of the electoral process.

32. In addition to registering political parties, the activities of the Political Parties Registration Commission are also focused on monitoring the conduct of political parties and mediating, if requested by the involved parties, disputes that might arise between political parties or leaders. The activities of the Commission are, however, seriously impeded by lack of funding. The Government acknowledges that that is a problem that needs to be addressed and continues to appeal to donors for assistance. The Political Parties Registration Commission is working in close coordination with UNIOSIL to finalize a political parties' code of conduct, which is still under consideration by the political stakeholders. UNIOSIL has also supported the Commission in setting up a mechanism for engaging with all political parties through regular consultative meetings and press briefings, to increase inter-party dialogue and cooperation. UNIOSIL and UNDP are also jointly working with the Commission to host conflict-prevention workshops for Sierra Leonean political parties.

V. Governance

A. Decentralization

33. Since the re-establishment of local government structures following the 2004 elections, some progress has been made to enhance devolution and transfer fiscal responsibility from the central Government to local councils, particularly in the areas of health, education, agriculture and waste management. Meanwhile, participation in local government processes is gradually improving, although the local councils still suffer from the lack of adequate funding. In addition, some line ministries are still reluctant to devolve their authority to the local councils. At the same time, the overlapping roles and functions of traditional leaders in the new local

government structure have not been rationalized. The revised United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2006-2007 emphasizes the enhancement of transparent, accountable and democratic governance at the national and local levels as one of the priority assistance objectives of the United Nations system in Sierra Leone.

B. Parliament

34. In the current Parliament, the ruling Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) holds a majority with 83 members, while the opposition has 29 members, 27 of which are from the All People's Congress (APC) party. Parliamentarians continue to face constraints in carrying out their responsibilities. In particular, visits to their constituencies and the performance of Parliament's oversight of various government entities continue to be hampered by inadequate human resources and technical capacity.

35. UNIOSIL and the United Nations country team, as well as some non-governmental organizations, have organized a number of workshops aimed at strengthening the capacity of Parliament to conduct informed debates. Following a recent needs assessment of parliamentary personnel, UNIOSIL is providing training to the Parliament's staff. UNIOSIL also continues to monitor legislative proceedings, with a view to advising on how Parliament could strengthen its capacity to carry out its oversight functions, especially in the area of public accounts. The United Nations is also working to strengthen the Parliament's role in promoting and protecting human rights, dealing with issues affecting vulnerable groups, addressing HIV/AIDS, and implementing important international treaty obligations, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, among other issues.

C. Public sector reform

36. The implementation of the Government's road map for the reform of the civil service, which was adopted in 2005, is progressing at a slow pace, particularly with regard to the key aspects relating to salary reforms and the streamlining of line ministries. Efforts are ongoing to improve the transparency of the public sector, especially with regard to public procurement, public service delivery and auditing. Considering that more than 60 per cent of Sierra Leone's public expenditure is consumed by the procurement of goods and services, international assistance is increasingly focusing on helping the Government to institutionalize and improve procurement standards and regulations in Ministries and Departments. In that regard, the Government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development and UNDP are sponsoring the conduct of an annual survey of public expenditure tracking, which is aimed at enhancing accountability and oversight of public expenditure. The implementation of such a tracking system needs to become routine as a tool for expenditure performance monitoring.

D. Anti-Corruption Programme

37. The effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Commission remains seriously hampered by its limited capacity to detect, investigate and document corrupt

practices. To address that problem, the Commission is developing a strategic plan of action, which will include a set of benchmarks focused on improving its investigation, detection and prosecution capacities. It is also working to sensitize the general public to the social and economic consequences of corruption. In the meantime, UNIOSIL and other partners have proposed an early review of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, which was launched in March 2005.

38. In July, the Government signed an Improved Governance and Accountability Pact with the African Development Bank, the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the European Commission and the World Bank. That strategic programme is focused on 10 critical governance reforms to be implemented before July 2007, in such areas as addressing corruption, improving procurement practices, restructuring the civil service, decentralization and fighting money-laundering.

VI. Economic recovery and socio-economic aspects

39. There has been a significant improvement in Sierra Leone's economic performance over the past few years, which continued in 2005. Real gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to have grown by 7.3 per cent in 2005, underpinned by continued recovery in agriculture, mining, construction and the services sectors. While future growth is projected to slow down, macroeconomic performance is expected to remain strong. The average real GDP growth rate is forecast to start out at 7.4 per cent in 2006, and gradually taper off to 6.1 per cent by 2008.

40. Average inflation for 2006 was projected at 12.5 per cent, owing to higher oil prices, depreciation of exchange rate and expansion in money supply, but it is expected to fall to 11.7 per cent during 2006. The country's external current-account balance is expected to narrow to 11 per cent of GDP by 2008, as exports are expected to grow following the resumption of rutile and bauxite mining, and a moderation of imports, flexible exchange rates and increased competition from trade liberalization.

41. Sierra Leone's continued dependence on external sources of capital remains, however, a source of concern. If that trend continues, the country will not be able to reach and sustain the rate of real economic growth required for socio-economic development. External capital flows must, therefore, be channelled into programmes that broaden economic participation and develop the ability of the people of Sierra Leone to produce goods and services that are competitive in both domestic and international markets.

42. The Government is working closely with its international partners to stimulate national and foreign investment in sectors that are currently experiencing dynamic growth, including mining, agriculture, fisheries and tourism. Much of the growth improvement is expected to come from the resumption of rutile and bauxite operations in 2006.

43. The Government continues to expand its control over the diamond mining areas of the country and international investment in the mining sector has increased, aided by the recent launch of a USAID-funded diamond governance project. However, residents in diamond mining areas, including Kono District, Eastern

Region, have alleged that the Government neglects to consult landowners when issuing mining concessions to foreign companies. There are also concerns that foreign companies in some instances have failed to respect their obligations to adequately compensate those displaced by their mining activities.

44. During the reporting period, the serious and reoccurring disruptions of the water supply in Freetown impacted negatively on the fragile economic situation, as well as on the welfare of the population and the sanitation conditions in Freetown. The crisis resulted from the gradual lowering of the water level at the Guma Valley Dam, due to deforestation caused by urban development in the catchment area.

45. The lack of adequate energy supplies continues to hamper the transition of the economy from primary production to manufacturing by discouraging foreign investment. While several projects supported by bilateral and multilateral agencies are under way to increase energy generation in Sierra Leone, the current supply is not sufficient to meet the growing demand. In the meantime, the Government has requested the World Bank to assist it in the coordination of energy project initiatives.

46. Poverty reduction in Sierra Leone will depend on the development of a private sector that generates employment opportunities and revenue. In that regard, the Government has approved a comprehensive private sector development strategy, focused on the need for the liberalization of trade and exchange rate regimes, tax reforms, restructuring of public enterprises and their divestiture, reform of the banking industry and review of legislation relating to business activities. The implementation of the strategy has been constrained by weak institutional capacity, inadequate coordination and lack of resources.

A. Basic services

47. Food security continued to improve during the reporting period. To help sustain that positive trend, the United Nations will continue to focus its activities in 2006 on programmes that increase food production and market access, as well as the provision of essential support services to farmers.

48. The improvement of key infrastructures, including roads, is critical to connect food producers to markets, which would contribute to the revitalization of rural communities. With United Nations agencies assistance and funding, the Government launched in May a nationwide food security, farm production, and health and nutrition survey to provide an analysis of food vulnerability, in addition to recommendations for specific required programme interventions.

49. Progress was also made during the reporting period in the area of basic education, particularly in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals focused on education. A comprehensive education status report has been finalized with the support of the World Bank. The report indicates that enrolment doubled in primary schools between 2000-2001 and 2004-2005, and that the share of expenditure allocated to education stabilized at 20 per cent, which is larger than all other sectors with the exception of general public services. An education sector-wide reform plan is expected to be completed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology with technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in September.

50. In the meantime, UNICEF is providing policy and technical support for education sector reform. During the second quarter of 2006, the World Food Programme (WFP) expanded its school feeding programme, and now feeds some 250,000 schoolchildren in more than 900 public primary schools in the eastern and central parts of the country. Despite these achievements, some 25 to 30 per cent of primary school-aged children remain out of school.

51. The Government has identified neo-natal, child and maternal survival as a key priority area for its health services. Sierra Leone continues to have one of the world's highest under five and maternal mortality rates. With support from UNICEF and the World Health Organization, the Government is finalizing the development of a national strategic plan for child survival. The World Bank has committed some $30 million towards implementation of the plan.

B. Youth

52. The issue of youth unemployment was identified by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as one of the root causes of the past conflict and is currently considered a primary threat to Sierra Leone's continued stability. Recently, the Government has taken steps towards implementing a youth empowerment scheme and set up a special account to finance that programme through unspent budgetary allocations from various Ministries under the 2006 budget.

53. The United Nations system in Sierra Leone has contributed to youth empowerment through a range of activities, including training in trade fairs, skills and income-generating projects. UNDP is in the lead on policy direction and programme development and collaborates closely with the Ministry of Youth and Sports to enhance its coordination role.

54. On 6 June, the United Nations country teams for Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire held a conference on youth-related issues in Freetown. The meeting provided an opportunity to coordinate activities focused on the needs of youth, including job creation strategies, as well as cross-border cooperation. UNIOSIL is working closely with the Mano River Union Secretariat and the United Nations country teams in the subregion and Côte d'Ivoire to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations of the conference.

VII. Humanitarian issues

55. The WFP continues to provide food assistance to Liberian refugees at the eight remaining refugee camps in Sierra Leone. Meanwhile, in view of the stable security environment in Liberia, the repatriation programme is under way, with some 26,000 refugees per month receiving repatriation assistance. The WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have agreed to continue the general food distribution to the refugees until the end of 2006.

56. On 8 June, a group of some 60 to 80 Liberian refugees staged a demonstration in front of the office of the UNHCR compound in Freetown. The demonstration was contained following a meeting between the leaders of the refugees with UNHCR officials during which the group explained the reasons for the demonstration, which included their perception that insufficient progress had been made in resettling them

in third countries. On 12 June, the same group of refugees broke into and vandalized the UNHCR office in Freetown. During the incident, approximately 20 UNHCR vehicles were damaged or destroyed. The Sierra Leone police subsequently arrested 61 individuals involved in the attack.

VIII. Human rights and the rule of law

57. The Government has continued efforts to implement international principles and standards of human rights during the period under review. Further improvement in the human rights situation was witnessed during this period, but there remain areas of concern.

58. Some progress was made in the effort to address pervasive practices that violate the rights of women and girls. With the support of the United Nations, the Government met an important international treaty obligation by preparing its first report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. However, there has been a delay in domesticating international conventions governing women's rights and in harmonizing domestic laws with international standards. The Parliament passed other laws on trafficking, inheritance and property rights, all of which are important to protect the rights of Sierra Leonean women. The Law Reform Commission is considering the elimination of laws that discriminate against women, including some customary laws.

59. Progress was made towards the establishment of the Human Rights Commission, with the support of the United Nations. The President has forwarded his nominees for human rights commissioners to Parliament for consideration and approval, while UNIOSIL collaborated with district human rights committees to conduct sensitization activities on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report in the country's 149 chiefdoms. To further facilitate public awareness and to promote reconciliation, a music CD and a number of radio dramas are being produced in the national languages on the various thematic subjects of the report.

60. However, important recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission have yet to be implemented, in particular the establishment of a Reparations Fund for amputees and other war-wounded persons, as well as for communities most seriously affected by the war. The Government has indicated that lack of resources seriously hampered the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission and that it was working to expedite the establishment of the Fund and mobilize the necessary funds for it. I urge the Government to undertake additional concrete steps to implement the important recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

61. In courts across the country prolonged pre-trial detentions, large case backlogs and excessive remand of cases continue, despite the presence in each district of a resident magistrate funded by UNDP. The justice sector requires the further strengthening of the prosecutorial and public defender system. The United Kingdom-led Justice Sector Development Programme, in collaboration with the United Nations and other partners, continues to address the structural weaknesses and imbalance in the justice system. A national strategy for the reform of the justice sector is in development.

62. The limited operational capacity of Sierra Leonean courts and problems in the prosecutorial process negatively impact the corrections system, which is also adversely affected by poorly trained staff and inadequate facilities. At the request of the Government, UNIOSIL has launched an assessment of the capacity of the corrections system, with a view to identifying areas for intervention and assistance, as well as to elaborate a strategic approach for improving the corrections system, including the introduction of remand homes throughout the country. This assessment would also contribute to the implementation of the Justice Sector Development Programme.

63. The high profile criminal case against Omrey Golley, the former spokesman of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) who has been charged with treason, continues to elicit local and international attention. The frequent adjournments and delays of these proceedings raise concerns regarding the rights of the accused. Following an intervention by UNIOSIL, the conditions of Mr. Golley's detention improved; however, his poor and deteriorating health remains a matter of serious concern. A recent application for bail on medical grounds was denied.

IX. Public information and communications

64. With United Nations support, the Government has completed an assessment aimed at the enhancement of a public information and communication strategy, which will provide, inter alia, for activities related to the transfer of United Nations Radio to national ownership. UNDP has approved some $500,000 to support the strategy. United Nations Radio currently produces programmes that are aimed at engaging all segments of the Sierra Leonean public in a national dialogue on critical issues of peace consolidation. It is an instrument for building social cohesion and promoting a culture of dialogue, tolerance, and a better understanding of the democratic process.

65. A workplan has been developed by the mission to ensure easy access to and better use of United Nations Radio, and to encourage the local media to observe professional ethics and principles of fairness in covering political and development issues. UNIOSIL has established a joint UNIOSIL-United Nations country team Communications Group, to advise it on the modalities for, and timing of, the eventual transfer of the radio station and its assets to national ownership. The remaining issues relate to mobilizing the resources needed for improving the station's infrastructure and training national radio personnel.

66. In the meantime, UNIOSIL continues close cooperation with the Swiss Foundation Hirondelle, which assisted the Office in launching a capacity-building project that will provide on-the-job training for students of the Fourah Bay College Faculty of Communication. The project is scheduled to begin in September.

X. HIV/AIDS

67. Available statistics on HIV/AIDS prevalence in Sierra Leone indicate that the national HIV prevalence for the general population aged 15 to 45 is 1.53 per cent, with 1.5 per cent in males and 1.6 per cent in females. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) facilitated an inclusive, nationally led

consultation to identify the main barriers to universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. A road map for action is now in place.

68. The United Nations is helping to leverage financial resources from the Global Fund to support the national response, as well as subregional initiatives targeting refugees and other mobile, cross-border populations, as well as returnees and host communities. The United Nations is also supporting the drafting of a bill to protect the rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS, in collaboration with Parliament and the Forum for Arab and African Parliamentarians for Population and Development.

XI. Personnel conduct and discipline

69. UNIOSIL continues its efforts to maintain high standards of discipline among United Nations personnel, in particular, to prevent incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse. During the reporting period, three allegations of minor misconduct involving one police and two civilian personnel were reported and are under investigation. None of the incidents involve allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse. A joint task force established in May 2005 comprising the United Nations country team and embracing UNIOSIL and the Special Court for Sierra Leone will train and sensitize United Nations personnel as well as the local population to issues related to sexual exploitation and abuse.

XII. Integration of the United Nations system

70. As part of the continuing integration of the United Nations system, UNIOSIL has provided some office space to UNDP at its headquarters in Freetown. The integration of the United Nations regional offices within the country is also ongoing. UNIOSIL integration with UNDP and WFP has been completed at four of the six locations in the country at which co-location and cost-sharing, based on common services, had been agreed. UNIOSIL has also continued to provide administrative and logistical support to the UNMIL guard contingent deployed at the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

71. An integrated unit has been established to provide security coverage to both UNIOSIL and United Nations agency staff and facilities in Sierra Leone. The unit works in close cooperation and shares information with Sierra Leonean security agencies, the Special Court, diplomatic missions, international non-governmental organizations and United Nations security units in Guinea, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire.

XIII. Observations and recommendations

72. Considerable progress has been made by the Government and people of Sierra Leone towards consolidating the hard-won peace in their country. While I remain reasonably optimistic about the prospects for long-term peace, stability and economic recovery in Sierra Leone, I am also concerned about the potentially destabilizing challenges still facing the country, including youth unemployment, pervasive poverty, and perceived as well as real persistent mismanagement. It is the

same time, I am gratified to note that some measures have been taken by the Government and its international partners to address those issues.

73. The continued engagement of Sierra Leone's international partners in its peace consolidation efforts remains necessary for the success of this important process. In this regard, I am pleased to report that UNIOSIL continues to provide critical coordination of the United Nations system and other international partners in Sierra Leone. I would particularly like to express my appreciation to Member States that continue to provide support for security sector reform, economic recovery, judicial reform, and governance reform initiatives, and other critical areas of the peace consolidation process.

74. The inclusion of Sierra Leone on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission presents another unique opportunity for the country to continue to benefit from the goodwill and support of the international community. In order to maximize the contribution of the Peacebuilding Commission within the framework of the ongoing peace consolidation efforts, the Government, Commission members, UNIOSIL and other international partners should agree on the specific priorities and modalities of engagement by the Commission at its next meeting in early October.

75. Accelerating economic growth remains the key to addressing the continued marginalization of large segments of Sierra Leone's population, in particular the youth and rural communities, and is furthermore a central component of the Government's poverty reduction programme. In order to stimulate economic growth, the Government requires urgent support in rehabilitating basic infrastructure, particularly roads and energy networks, which will have a multiplier effect on socio-economic recovery.

76. I urge the Government of Sierra Leone and all national stakeholders to take urgent steps to implement fully and effectively the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and to exercise tolerance as the country moves towards the elections.

77. Now that the date for the 2007 elections has been announced, national institutions and stakeholders should accelerate the implementation of outstanding aspects of the electoral process. National confidence in the process will depend on the operational competence, independence, fairness and impartiality of the National Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Registration Commission, as well as that of other national institutions. The leaders and membership of all political parties, as well as the media, must also engage in the electoral process constructively. In that regard, I call on those concerned to finalize without delay the political party code of conduct.

78. During my visit to Sierra Leone in July, I assured President Kabbah that the United Nations was prepared to assist Sierra Leone as much as possible in preparing for the elections. I therefore intend to dispatch an electoral needs assessment mission to discuss with the Government the nature and scope of assistance that the United Nations system could provide. I will present more specific recommendations in my next report on UNIOSIL.

79. In the meantime, I appeal to Member States to provide the resources needed to close the gap of some $8 million to $9 million in funding for the elections. I also call on the Government of Sierra Leone to continue to show its commitment to the

electoral process by increasing its funding for the National Electoral Commission and the Political Parties Registration Commission.

80. I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Government of Sierra Leone and its international partners for their close cooperation with UNIOSIL and the United Nations country team. I also extend my thanks and deep appreciation to the military and police personnel contributing countries providing staff to UNIOSIL for their continued support to the cause of peace and security in Sierra Leone. I would also like to thank my Executive Representative, Victor Angelo, and all personnel of the United Nations in Sierra Leone, for their tireless efforts to help to ensure that Sierra Leone achieves durable peace and security and sustainable development.

06-47628

United Nations A/ES-10/356–S/2006/696

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 28 August 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

It is my regret to inform you that nearly two months have passed and the Israeli military aggression against the civilian Palestinian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, especially in the Gaza Strip, has not ceased. On the contrary, Israeli occupying forces continue to kill, injure, destroy and commit other violations of international law, including international humanitarian law, against the civilian population under its brutal occupation. Over the past two months, more than 200 Palestinians, including over 45 children, have been killed, thousands have been injured, and thousands have been forced to leave their homes due to repeated ground incursions and intensive shelling by the Israeli occupying forces.

Moreover, according to the latest situation report from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) dated 24 August 2006, approximately 120 Palestinian structures, including houses, workshops and greenhouses, have been destroyed and another 160 damaged by military actions by the Israeli occupying forces. The humanitarian aid that has reached the Gaza Strip has been very limited owing to the complete closure of the Karni crossing point. This has exacerbated the humanitarian crisis that has been unfolding in the Gaza Strip, increasing the suffering and hardship endured by the Gaza population. The World Food Programme (WFP) Country Director in the Occupied Palestinian Territory has warned that the Gaza economy is reaching rock bottom and that industries that were once the backbone of Gaza's economy and food system, such as the agriculture and fishing industries, are suffocated by the current situation and risk losing all viability.

Today, the Israeli occupying forces continued their aggression against the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In the West Bank town of Ramallah, Israeli occupying forces kidnapped another member of the Palestinian Legislative Council, Mr. Mahmoud Mosleh

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President Mahmoud Abbas released a statement declaring that the abduction was a flagrant violation of international legitimacy and a violation of the agreements signed between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority. We continue to call on the international community to exert all efforts to compel the occupying Power to immediately and unconditionally release all democratically elected Palestinian officials.

Also today, Israeli occupying forces fired a missile from an Israeli warplane, killing four Palestinian security personnel in the Al-Shajiyeh neighbourhood of Gaza City. oh Moreover, a 15-year-old child died after an explosive left by the Israeli occupying forces detonated near him in Beit Hanoun, in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. His brother, 13 years old, was also seriously injured in the same incident.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 262 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 21 August 2006 (A/ES-10/355-S/2006/669), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. Moreover, we reiterate that for all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

In follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my profound regret that since our last letter to you at least 17 more Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs killed since September 2000 to 4,188. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are listed in the annex to the present letter.)

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 28 August 2006 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Monday, 21 August, through Monday, 28 August 2006)

Monday, 21 August 2006

Saleem Derriyeh

Tuesday, 22 August 2006

1. Saleh Abdel Ghafour
2. Abdel Khaleq Sa'eed Al-Farra
3. Bassam Youssef Shurab

Thursday, 24 August 2006

Yousef Abu Daqah

Saturday, 26 August 2006

Montasser Suleiman Al-Akkah (15 years old)

Sunday, 27 August 2006

1. Fat'hi Abu Ali Gombiz
2. Sameh Abu Amr
3. Waleed Al-Harazeen
4. Tareq Hilles

Monday, 28 August 2006

1. Salamah Thabet Abu Odwan
2. Mahmoud Hamdi
3. Mohammed Mostafa Hassanain
4. Khaled Kamal Al-Eljah
5. Mohammed Sadeq Hilles
6. Mohammed Za'anin (15 years old)
7. Wasim Nasim Al-Masri (18 years old)

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* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 4,188.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 28 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon that took place from 24 to 28 August 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Caroline Ziade
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the identical letters dated 28 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon from 8 a.m. on 24 August 2006 to 8 a.m. on 25 August 2006

Air violations:

Thirteen air violations by reconnaissance aircraft and warplanes belonging to the Israeli enemy were recorded. They were carried out over the various regions of Lebanon and involved a total of 9 reconnaissance aircraft and 8 warplanes.

Land violations:

The Israeli enemy forces are still stationed in a number of places on the border within Lebanese territory.

At 1045 hours, during a movement of forces of the Israeli enemy, the forces apprehended and interrogated Hussein Qasim and Hasan Yasin between the villages of Houla and Mays al-Jabal, after which they released them at 1100 hours.

At 1100 hours, a group of 12 countrymen of the Israeli enemy stationed themselves at Ruwaysat al-Hamra in the house of Fayid Mahir Barakat (aged 60 years), after expelling the latter and his family from their home.

Subject: Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon from 8 a.m. on 26 August 2006 to 8 a.m. on 27 August 2006

Air violations:

Two air violations by reconnaissance aircraft belonging to the Israeli enemy were recorded. They were carried out over the various regions of Lebanon.

Land violations:

Israeli enemy forces advanced between the villages of Chamaa and Al-Bayyadah and established a new observation point alongside the road between the two villages. The road remained open in both directions. No checkpoint was established, nor were any vehicle inspections carried out.

As a result of the use by the Israeli enemy of cluster bombs on residential areas during its attacks on Lebanon, numerous explosions of such bombs have been recorded, resulting in the wounding of five persons during the above-mentioned period, as follows:

At 1130 hours, as Muhammad Ya'qub was tending to livestock in the area around the town of Houla, he was the victim of a cluster bomb explosion which resulted in his being wounded (his condition is not serious).

At 2100 hours, a cluster bomb exploded in Blida/Marjaayoun, as a result of which the following children: Ali Hasan and his sister Sahar, Abbas Abbas and Ahmad Shibli, suffered various wounds (they are not in serious condition).

Subject: Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon from 8 a.m. on 27 August 2006 to 8 a.m. on 28 August 2006

Air violations:

Five air violations by reconnaissance aircraft and warplanes belonging to the Israeli enemy were recorded. They were carried out over the various regions of Lebanon and involved a total of 3 reconnaissance aircraft and 4 warplanes.

Land violations:

Israeli enemy forces stationed east of the town of Al-Bayadah near Tallat al-Hardun and in Marjaayoun near the water storage tank shovelled out areas of the ground, raised earth mounds around them and put up the Israeli flag on them.

At 2055 hours, three explosions were heard in the area around the towns of Marcun al-Ras and Aytroun.

At 2115 hours Israeli enemy forces, from their post at Rouaisset al-Alam within the Shab a Farms area, fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the area surrounding the town of Ktar Chouba.

As a result of the use by the Israeli enemy of cluster bombs on residential areas during its attacks on Lebanon, numerous explosions of such bombs have been recorded, resulting in the wounding of one person during the abovementioned period, as follows:

A cluster bomb left by the recent Israeli acts of aggression exploded in Majdel Selm, as a result of which Muhammad Milhim suffered slight wounds (his condition is not serious).

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Identical letters dated 29 August 2006 from the Chargé d' affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon that took place on 28 and 29 August 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d' affaires a.i.

06-48275 (E) 310806 310806

Annex to the identical letters dated 29 August 2006 from the Charge d' affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon from 8 a.m. on 28 August 2006 to 8 a.m. on 29 August 2006

Air violations:

Seven air violations by reconnaissance aircraft and a military helicopter by the Israeli enemy were recorded. They were carried out over the various regions of Lebanon and involved a total of 4 reconnaissance aircraft, a number of warplanes and a helicopter.

Land violations:

At 1825 hours a number of explosions were heard east of Ghajar.

As a result of the use by the Israeli enemy of cluster bombs on residential areas during its attacks on Lebanon, numerous explosions of such bombs have been recorded, resulting in the wounding of six persons during the above-mentioned period, as follows:

A cluster bomb set off by the Israeli enemy exploded in Al-Sawaneh, resulting in the wounding of Hussein Qaddah (aged 18 years) in the chest and head.